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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-3, 5, 8-11, 13-14, 42-46, 50-52 & 54-55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tomich, (U.S. Pat # 7,099,316), in view of Paul, (U.S. Pat # 6,381,745) and Foster, (U.S. Pat # 7,675,876) and Wang, (U.S. PG-PUB 2001/0013131).

Considering claims 1 & 42, Tomich teaches a system wherein a local distribution system 14 , receives a plurality of media signals from a plurality of different sources and provides them

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as a multiplexed data stream to a dwelling, see Fig.1 & Fig. 2. The local distribution system 14 receives signals via roof-top unit 22 and transmits the signals a TDMA signal to the STT 24, col. 5, lines 1-21.

The amended claimed, *'method for isolating a channel of interest from a set of channels from a plurality of multimedia sources that include a video network in a multimedia system that includes a multimedia server that is coupled to the plurality of multimedia sources'*, reads on the disclosure of Schaffner. In particular, the user selects a desired programming from the plurality of sources that are available and the associated programming is delivered to the dwelling, col. 6, lines 15-55.

As for the additionally claimed *'local media player, such that at least one of the set of channels includes data from the local media player'*, Tomich, but does not explicitly cite that the source could be from a local device.

Nevertheless Paul, which is in the same field of local video distribution as Tomich, provides a teaching of a video content from a VCR 172 being modulated and combined with a plurality of exterior signals to be transmitted to a user, see col. 4, lines 20-42; col. 5, lines 10-28. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify Schaffner with the feature of providing locally stored video programming on a system, as taught by Paul, at least for the desirable of advantage of providing the user with a

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wider variety of available programs, since the user may want allow multiple terminals to retrieve video programming from a single VCR, which adds to the convenience of the system.

'receiving the set of channels as a stream of data', reads on the disclosure of Tomich that the video programming from the different sources are multiplexed together.

'interpreting segments of the stream of data to identify data of the channel of interest',; and *'interpreting the data of the channel of interest to determine the type of data'* is also met by the disclosure Foster which teaches a broadcast stream comprising one or TV channels and/or one or more programs that are time division multiplexed together, such that that the packets of the different types of data are identified by a the details of the header, which is used by the receiver to differentiate and select the particular channel/program of interest, see Abstract; col. 3, lines 15-51; col. 4, lines 29-55; col. 5, lines 10-25. The system of Foster user the PMT & PAT technology to index and identify which particular stream within a transport stream should be selected, based on the selection of the subscriber, see col. 5, lines 37-62; col. 7,lines 55-67; col. 8,lines 55-67; col. 9, lines 1-20. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the combination of Tomich & Paul with the teachings of Foster, including selecting a channel of interest from a time division multiplexed stream of channels, based on its type for the desirable purpose of ensuring that the correct desired program/channel is selected, as taught by Foster.

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'processing the data of the channel of interest based on the type of data to produce processed data' and *'providing the processed data for display'* reads on the combination of Tomich & Foster.

As for the additional claimed feature of, *'converting the data of the channel of interest to at least one of RGB and YUV'*, the above references do not teach this feature. However, Wang provides a teaching, wherein decoded MPEG data is converted to RGB format, Para [0036]. It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify the combination of references to convert decoded MPEG data to RGB format, at least so that it may be displayed in an RGB format display device, as taught by Wang.

Regarding claim 42, Wang also discusses decoding received data, based on whether it is audio (PCM) type data, see Para [0022, 0037].

Considering claims 2-3, 10-11, 13, 43-44, 51-52 & 54, Tomich teaches that the receiver may determine the selected programming by recovering the desired signal, but does not discuss the details of a stream. However, Foster teaches locating programs/channels within a transport, by using the header/PID, col. 3, lines 25-55; col. 4, lines 56-66; col 6, lines 1-10; col. 7, lines 55-67; . It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify Tomich to locate items(s) based on the header/PID, as taught by Wang for the improvement of being sure that appropriate item(s) is selected. Also see Wang, [0036-0038] and Foster, col. 5, lines 10-21; col. 9, lines 61-67 thru col. 10, lines 1-16.

Considering claim 5, the subject matter is met by Wang, [0036].

Considering claims 8-9 & 50, Wang, Para [0022, 0035, 0037] meets the subject matter.

Considering claims 14 & 55, the subject matter is met the teachings in Tomich, col. 6, lines 22-51.

Considering claims 45-46, the recited subject matter is met by the combination of Foster & Wang.

4. Claims 6, 7, 47 & 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tomich, Paul, Foster & Wang, further in view of Leone, (U.S. Pat # 6,901,153).

Considering claims 6 & 47, Schaffner does not discuss the claimed feature of 'Huffman decoding' or 'de-zigzagging the Huffman decoded data to produce the de-zz data' and 'de-quantizing the de-zz data to produce de-Q data'. However, Leone which is in the same field of endeavor of decoding compressed MPEG data, teaches Huffman decoded video data, which is de-zigzagged and de-quantized, see col. 2, lines 25-36. It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, to modify Tomich with the feature of Huffman decoding, de-zigzagging and de-quantizing video data, for the improvement of providing a more precisely processed video stream, as taught by Leone. Leone specifically

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teaches that de-quantizing the data and de-zigzagging the data, removes the diagonal pixel ordering used by the MPEG to improve the run length processing.

Leone also teaches the claimed, ‘performing IDCT upon the de-Q data’ and ‘motion compensation and scaling’, see col. 2, lines 30-38 & col. 2, lines 60-67.

Considering claims 7 & 48, Leone teaches converting the YUV to RGB data, see col. 2, lines 50-67.

5. Claims 15 & 56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tomich, Paul, Foster & Wang, further in view of Tsuge, (U.S. Pat # 5,995,709).

Considering claims 15 & 56, even though Schaffner teaches decoding a video stream, the reference does not teach specifics of at least one of: multilevel coding/decoding, non-return-to-zero coding/decoding, block coding/decoding, and nB/m coding/decoding of data streams. However Tsuge, which is in the same field of endeavor, provides a teaching of non-return to zero (NRZ) conversion, Abstract; col. 7, lines 41-67 thru col. 8, lines 1-21. Tsuge is particularly compatible with the Foster, which includes an MPEG demux 102 and decoder 108 (Fig. 1) for decoding an MPEG stream; since Tsuge is also directed to decoding data included in an MPEG data stream, (NRZ modulated pixel data, which may contain closed caption data), see col. 2, lines 1-25. It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

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was made, to modify Tomich with the features of non-return to zero coding/decoding, at least for the desirable advantage of transmitting text code as NRZ modulated signals, as taught Tsuge, col. 1, lines 15-55.

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

A) Logston Teaches decoding a time multiplexed MPEG stream.

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/Reuben M. Brown/
Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2424